

It was noteworthy that three forms, Philippine, Formosan and Continental, were collected together during such a short period as 18 days from Aug. 24 to Sept. 10, 1966, in Miyazaki, south-eastern part of Kyûshû. An investigation on the air-currents in the year 1966 suggests that the butterflies in question were conveyed up by the Typhoon 12 in the South-China Sea and successively transported into the Typhoon 15 which landed at Miyazaki-city on August 23, 1966.

The present account is given on the rearing records of the offspring from the females captured in Miyazaki at that time, with the results summarized as follows:

1. Eggs obtained from Formosan form (e. g. No. A in Table 2) were hatched in a very high percentage and were produced the offspring with 1:1 ratio of males to females which have the same maternal phenotype. Similar results are also obtained on Formosan form collected at the other place in Japan (unpublished). Some females, however, (e. g. No. C in Table 2) exceptionally produced F₁ offspring whose phenotype varied from intermediate between Formosan and Philippine forms to Formosan one.

2. The hatchabilities of larvae from 4 broods of Philippine form varied from 37 to 100%, while no larvae from other 3 broods of the form hatched at all. Similar data are also known on Philippine form collected in Japan. Although there is no detailed information, it is assumed that sterility of the eggs is due to scarcity of the males in the Philippines, the exodus site of the form concerned.

3. The offspring produced from 3 females of Philippine form were exclusively females closely resembling their mothers. The remaining one brood, however, produced offspring whose phenotype varied from Philippine to Formosan form, including intermediate of them; the parental mating occurred possibly between ♀ Philippine form and ♂ Formosan one at the place where they reached.

4. In Miyazaki-city, a few eggs were found on the leaves of sweet potato, *Ipomoea edulis*, in the field, but no F₁ butterflies developed in situ at all.

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *EVERES ARGIADES* PALLAS FROM FORMOSA (LEPIDOPTERA : LYCAENIDAE)

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The discovery of *Everes argiades* (Pallas), a well-known Lycaenid butterfly, in Formosa was utterly unexpected. We studied more materials of the species collected from various areas, and describe a new subspecies from Formosa.

Everes argiades seidakkadaya subsp. nov.

This subspecies can be distinguishable from the nominate one from Europe and subsp. *hellotia* from the Far East in the following points.

Male. Upperside forewing: the dark brown marginal border is broader. Upperside hindwing: the dark brown area along costal margin is usually larger; antemarginal spots are rounded, usually very prominent and sometimes present also in spaces 4-5. Female. Upperside hindwing: the blue area always covers the base of the spaces 1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4, and 5, clearly indicating the antemarginal spots in it, while in the nominate subsp. and subsp. *hellotia* the blue area entirely absent. In the summer and spring forms this blue area appears only in submarginal area.

From subsp. *indica* the new subsp. is easily distinguishable by the greyish white ground colour of the underside.

Distribution : Formosa.

Holotype, ♂, Tsuifeng, C. Formosa, 16. VIII. 1970, T. Miyashita leg.

Paratypes (2 males and 4 females in total) : 1♂2♀, Tsuifeng, C. Formosa, 13. VII. 1970, T. Miyashita leg. ; 1♀, Sungkang, C. Formosa, 8. VII. 1971, Y. Satô leg. ; 1♂, Nanshanchi, C. Formosa, 4. VII. 1970, T. Kuroda leg. ; 1♀, Penpuchi, C. Formosa, 10. VII. 1969.

Holotype and 4 paratypes are preserved in T. Miyashita's collection. 2 paratypes are preserved in Y. Uémura's collection.

The subspecific name is derived from the word of the native Formosan tribe, meaning "elected human being in the highest".

The subspecies of *Everes argiades* (Pallas) may be enumerated as below.

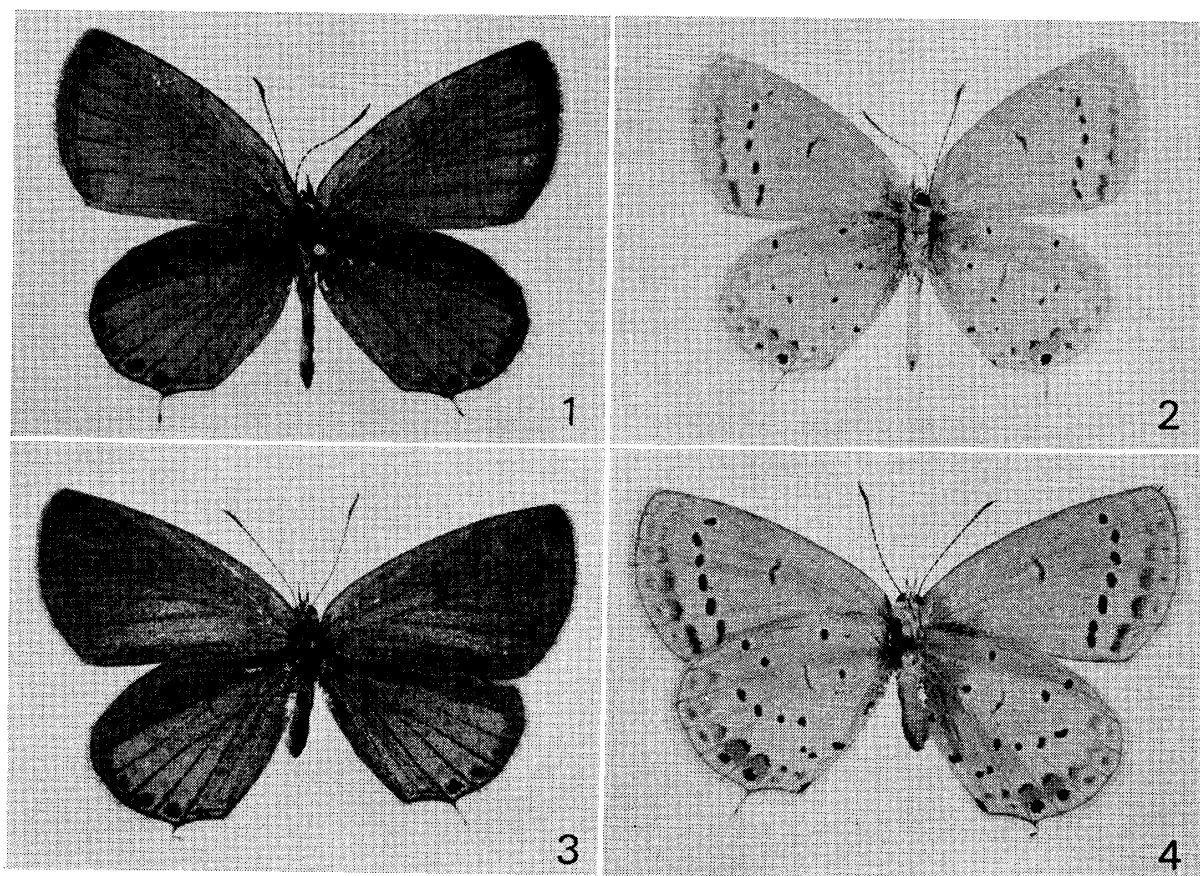
Everes argiades argiades (Pallas, 1771) Europe.

Everes argiades hellotia (Ménétrières, 1857) Siberia, Manchuria to China, Korea, Japan.

Everes argiades seidakkadaya Miyashita et Uémura subsp. nov. Formosa.

Everes argiades indica Evans, 1932 Chitral to Kumaon.

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Figs. 1—4. *Everes argiades seidakkadaya* subsp. nov. :

(1) Holotype ♂; (2) ditto underside; (3) Paratype ♀; (4) ditto underside.